

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 915.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

IN THE CASE OF  
JOHN EDWARDS SEN.

Late of Bourbon county,

A Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the creditors will be held at the commissioners' office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock p.m. for the purpose of authorizing the affigees to institute such suits in law or equity, from time to time, as may be necessary. Also to agree to submit to reference or compromise, any dispute or difference, on account of, or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankrupt or to his estate or effects; and also to authorize the affigees to dispose of the lands and effects of said bankrupt, on such credit and for such security, as the creditors think proper to direct.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN EDWARDS Sen., late of Bourbon county, a Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Buckner Baldwin Stith, of Washington—Wm. Coleman, Cynthiana—Wm. Macbean, or to Geo. Poyzer, of Lexington. Suits will be immediately brought against those who do not comply with the above.

B. B. Stith,  
Wm. Coleman, } Assignees.  
W. Macbean,

### NOTICE.

A valuable tract of LAN for sale, LYING on Big Sandy, beginning at the mouth and extending up for quantity; being part of a military survey, granted in '54 and patented in 1772. Will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers; and may be paid in Cash, Negroes, good young Horses or Bonds on good men, payable in a short time. Any person purchasing more than one hundred acres, may expect a short credit for part. The tract of land is of superior quality as to soil, timber, range, and an excellent fishery: Also the main road from Kentucky to Greenbrier in Virginia, leads through the said tract. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, now living on the premises.

GEORGE SHORTRIDGE.

March 2d, 1804.  
N. B. There are several small farms on the land in good repair.

**42 Ps**

### LOST

ON my road from Madison, the 5th day of this inst. a RED MORROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing papers of importance to the owner; but of no value to any other person. Among those papers, there are several sermons in manuscript, receipts, &c. &c. As there is no money lost, it is hoped the book will be returned to the owner, or left at the Rev. Adam Rankin's, Lexington, Kentucky. I am willing to pay charges that may accrue upon finding and returning the property.

W. M. HAMILTON RAINIEY.

March the 13th, 1804. **3st**

### FOR SALE

The three story BRICK HOUSE, ON Main street Lexington, nearly opposite Mr. Benjamin Stout's, at present occupied by Mr. Edwards. The property will be sold very low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown.

T. W. HAWKINS.

March 15, 1804. **4w**

### WANTED

On Thursday, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be hired at my house, on the Winchester road;

Two valuable NEGRO MEN;

And will be sold

Several good BROOD MARES,

Of good blood, and in foal by Speculator, with a number of other things too tedious to mention. Credit until the first day of January next, will be given. Good security required. Any of the above things will be sold at private sale.

WILLIAM N. LANE.

Clarke county, 2d March, 1804. **4t**

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first day of next May county, to be held for Henderson county, we shall motion said court to establish a town and appoint trustees for the same, agreeably to enact of Assembly in such case made and provided, on our land in said county, on the Ohio river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Highland creek, and about four miles above the mouth of Wabash river.

John Gray,  
Willis Morgan.

am 3mt

THOSE Gentlemen who subcribed with Dr. Brown, for Select British Classics, Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa, and Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of Bonaparte, are requested to call at this office and get their copies.

**600 Dollars for 5!!!**

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME  
or  
A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

FIRST CLASS.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600 last draw ticket,	600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200
277 Prizes.	Dollars 4000	
523 Blanks.		

800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the fate of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,  
Tbos. Wallace,  
Geo. Trotter, jun.  
Danl. Bradford,  
Jas. Fishback,  
Andrew McCalla,  
Tos. Bodley,  
Managers.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford, HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANTIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

**38** BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING, on Main Crofs Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's

and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye

Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a

warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at

4/5 per pound—Wool at 1/5 per

pound, which he will warrant to be

equal to any dye in the town of Lex-

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. **\*3st**

THE partnership of Trotter and

Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those

indebted by either bond, note, or

book account, are requested to make

immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the busi-

ness of said firm—those who will

not avail themselves of this notice,

will compel us to the disagreeable

necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

**John Jordan Jun.**

Has a large and General Assortment of

**MERCHANTIZE,**

SUITABLE for the present, or ap-

proaching season, which he will sell

low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are re-

quested to call and pay—or at least set-

tle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

**JOHN A. SEITZ & CO.**

HAVE on hand a large and hand-

some assortment of

**MERCHANTIZE,**

which they will sell unusually low for

Cash, Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey,

Country Linen, Salt-Petre, & Bees-

Wax.

Lexington, March 13th, 1804.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

Whereas, I am legally authorized

by power of attorney, granted by

John Wilson of Philadelphia, and

dated the 15th of September, 1803,

to make leases of two tracts of land,

entered, surveyed and patented in

the name of Thomas Franklin, lying

upon the waters of Kentucky river;

one containing, by survey dated

the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1784, 116,650

acres, the other, by survey dated

the 21<sup>st</sup> of the same month and year,

containing 108,344 acres, to such

persons as may be desirous of settling

on such lands, and upon such

terms as are limited by the said pow-

er of attorney. Therefore I here-

by give notice, that application can

be made to me in Lexington, where

I will be ready to act agreeably to

the powers in me vested, as relates

to the making of such deeds and

grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in

me, I hereby forewarn all persons

from cutting timber, working salt-

petre caves, salt-water springs, coal

mines or minerals of any description,

without they are authorized by spe-

cial contract; or in any manner tre-

passing on the above lands, as any

person offending herein, will be pro-

secuted with the utmost rigor of the

law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

**FOR SALE,**

At a reduced price in Cash and personal

property at valuation, the following

**Lands,**

400 acres entered for John May, on

the north side of the Kentucky river, and

lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

### HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

#### LETTER VII.

MY DEAR SIR,

AFTER examining the state of literature among you, I direct my enquiries to the judicial establishments of your state. Having myself been brought up under a monarchical government, and having heard that the courts were often the instruments of power in all such governments, I have enjoyed moments of happiness at the thought, that I had it in my power, while in a land of political freedom, to examine into the proceedings of courts not dependent upon the government, but on the people for their support; that I might compare them with those of my native and adopted country, and thus from experience learn the essential difference between governments. But this like many of the other boasted advantages of republics, shrinks from the touch. And in reality there is not so much difference between governments as the friends of either would have us to believe. All speculation aside, that government is best which most pleases its subjects. But, my friend, do not here mistake me. I am far from believing that the organization of the different departments of the government is immaterial, and that all kinds equally conduce to the happiness of the people. On the contrary, I most heartily accord with that opinion of Montesquieu, that there are functions dangerous when united in the hands of one person; but when distinctly exercised produce the happiest effects. The people of your state attempted such a division when they constituted the government, and in this division, the Judiciary is the most important member. It is the organ of justice through which law and right are poured forth upon the people.

Upon enquiry, I found that your system of jurisprudence was nearly like that of Great Britain, and varied from it only in local matters: A system consisting of the common law, or those immemorial usages and customs, now only to be known by consulting the records and decisions of courts for several centuries past, and of those statutes and judicial expositions of them, which have been compiling since the reign of Richard II. It seemed, therefore, to be an indispensable qualification in your judges, that they should be men of the first professional rank and talents. But among all classes of people, from the farmer up to the learned doctor, I heard complaints and murmurs against the decisions of courts.

Ever anxious to be informed of what conducted or added to the happiness of man, I attended your courts, from the county court to the supreme court of errors and appeals. Every where I found crowds of anxious people, some interested in the event of causes to be tried; but mostly drawn together from a spirit of enquiry or curiosity, than on account of business or suits of their own; and always carrying with them their noisy, democratick notions of independence. Courts houses ever exhibited an unfavorable example of republican order. Judges sitting as silent spectators, attorneys wrangling and disputing among themselves within the bar, parties often clamorous, witnesses pertinacious and contemptuous, and what may be called the people, some sober and others drunk—laughing, talking, sometimes shouting, and not unfrequently brawling and fighting in the presence of courts—composed motley groups truly novel and burlesque to a man acquainted with the order of European courts. With us, every one in the court-house observes a profound and respectful silence, and none dare to intrude their noise upon the deliberations of the judges. But here confusion and tumult among the people seemed to be the order of the day. I enquired if there was no law to restrain such disorder and repress such licentiousness? I was told there was; that courts have power to fine and imprison for all contempts and disturbances of order; and such is the proclamation of the sheriff every morning when he opens court. "And why is not this law executed?" "The fault is in the judges," was the universal reply.

In republics, all men are held to be equal, and with you it is a rule that there is no distinction, except as a consequence of public service. But talents will always command respect; and when united with a publick office, must inevitably give a superior rank in any society or government.

Upon a nearer view of the subject, it is not very difficult, even for a stranger, to discover the true cause of these complaints against judges. In the county court, which is composed of the justices of the peace for the several counties, you have in commission, men, not generally selected from the most respectable and best informed citizens, as with us. Many of them are very ignorant, some of them are not respected in their neighbourhood, and others whose moral character will not bear scrutiny or investigation. There seems to have been a carelessness in the selection of these men almost unpardonable. They are fated justices of the peace; an important office in all countries, but more especially in yours, where their jurisdiction is so extensive.

Note by the Editor of the Letters.  
No person who is in the habit of visiting our courts of justice, but will be struck with the accuracy of his description. Our courts certainly do present among the world examples of republican "order and decorum," and this is seen and lamented by all who reflect on the subject. What cry is more frequent in our court houses than that of "Silence! Silence!" from the sheriff? "sheriff keep silence," from the court? And what attempts are made to secure it? Courts may order 'till doomsday—unless their orders are enforced by penaltions, who will regard them? Does any conduct exhibit a greater evidence of imbecility, either of authority or intellect, than this? And what is more injurious to the progress of business, or to the proper and correct understanding of a cause? When the attention of the court is divided by business and noise, how can the mind collect its energies and centre them in a particular point? And how can business be conducted with energy and dispatch?

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford,

THE citizens of Kentucky, perhaps, feel themselves under many obligations to the Hibernian Visitor, for his very liberal remarks on their character and condition, and the interest he seems to take in their reputation, prosperity and happiness. They have a right, however, to demand of him that his representations be correct. How far this has been the case in his several first numbers, let the public judge; but with respect to the university, some of his observations are founded on ignorance of the state of the institution, or on wilful and gross misrepresentation, of which it is necessary that the public be informed. After struggling with many difficulties and discouragements, the university is now in a prosperous condition as can reasonably be expected. If on some former occasions the board has been divided by opposite opinions, and urged different measures with some degree of warmth and infatuation, yet their integrity never was calloused. Harmony and unanimity are restored, and those differences might have been forgotten, but for the benevolent effusions of the Hibernian. In the university, the number of students is generally near about fifty, who resort to this place from various parts of the western country, from Chillicothe to Nashville. The Greek and Latin languages are taught in a way that would not disgrace any seminary in America, and, perhaps, I might presume to say even in Hibernia. It is true that the students do not generally take a complete course of classical learning; but this is not to be ascribed to any defect in the mode of teaching. If the Hibernian will take the trouble to enquire, he will find the reason to be this:—The dead languages, as forming part of a liberal education, have, for several years past, been decried by some very popular characters in America; they have been and still are decried by a few of the most influential men in Kentucky, and the laws of the institution allow the students to learn or to omit whatever parts of a liberal course they or their parents please. I know the laws granting this choice, have been often reproved as defeating the attainment of a complete education; but the objection I think loses its weight, when we recollect that many parents do not possess the means necessary to carry their sons through the full routine of academic studies, however favourable their dispositions might be.

The scientific departments throughout are conducted on a plan the most approved, both in Europe and America. The best authors read with care—lectures delivered on the most abstruse subjects—occasional exercises in reading, speaking, composition, &c. Let a clair spend as much time here as is usually spent at Harvard, William and Mary, Princeton or Carlisle, and I would risque my character on their examinations evidencing equal acquirements (sufficient allowances being made for the deficiency of our philosophic apparatus.) If we do not avail ourselves of the illuminating doctrines of Condorcet, and the writers of the Godwinian school, yet we hope to meet with indulgence so long as we are brought acquainted with Newton, Locke, Reid, Beate, Stewart, Paley, Blair, Vattel, &c. &c. by the assiduity of the professors.

Whether the Visitor is ignorant of the state of the university, or situated by a premeditated design to injure the institution, he cannot be defended against the charge of being its enemy. The trustees, professors, every thing absurd, every thing wrong, in the Hibernian's opinion, except indeed the law and medical departments, to the second of which he has given ample credit. Here, perhaps, he recognizes those lectures examinations, &c. &c. the want of which he so much deplores in the scientific department. The editor of the letters should inform himself of the true state of the university, and give his enlightened Hibernian friend and correspondent an opportunity of retracting and correcting his misrepresentations. How far the public mind may be influenced or misled by them, I cannot foresee. Little I think is to be apprehended from a man who acknowledges his information of the university derived from the casual hearay of strangers.

A Disinterested Observer.

From the Aurora.

TO THE EDITOR.

As the good sense of the people in their elections have put the affairs of the union in a prosperous condition at

home and abroad, there is nothing immediately important for the subject of a letter, I therefore send you a piece on another subject.

THOMAS PAINE,

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.  
In calling my eye over England and America, and comparing them together, the difference is very striking. The two countries were created by the same power, and peopled from the same stock, what such a war might produce, in a military view, it is England would be the sufferer, unless it terminated in a wise revolution. One of the causes assigned for this declaration of war by the British ministry, was, that Bonaparte had crammed their commerce. If by cramping their commerce is to be understood that of encouraging and extending the commerce of France, he had a right, and it was his duty to do it. The prerogative of monopoly belongs to no nation. But to make this on the causes of war, considering their commerce in consequence of that declaration is now crammed ten times more, is like the case of a foolish man who after losing an eye in fighting, renewes the combat to revenge the injury and loses the other eye.

Those who never experienced an invasion by suffering it, which the English people have not, can have but little idea of it. Between the two armies the country will be desolated, wherever the armies are, and that as much by their own army as by the enemy. The farmers on the coast will be the first sufferers, for whether their flock of cattle, corn, &c. be seized by the invading army or driven off, or burnt, by order of their own government, the effect will be the same to them. As to the revenue which has been collected altogether in paper, since the bank stopt payment, it will go to destruction the instant an invading army lands! and as to effective government, there can be but little where two armies are contending for victory in a country small as England is.

With respect to the general politics of Europe, the British ministry could not have committed a greater error than to make Malta the ostensible cause of the war; for though Malta is an unproductive rock, and will be an expence to any nation that possesses it, there is not a power in Europe will consent that England should have it. It is a situation capable of annoying and troubling the commerce of all other nations in the Mediterranean; and the conduct of England on the seas, and in the Baltic, has shewn the danger of her possessing Malta. Bonaparte by opposing her claim, has all Europe with him. England by asserting it loses all. Had the English ministry studied for an object that would put them at variance with all nations from the north of Europe to the south, they could not have done it more effectually.

But what is Malta to the people of England compared with the evils and dangers they already suffer in consequence of it. It is their own government that has brought this upon them. Were Burke now living he would be deprived of his exclamation that "the age of chivalry is gone;" for this declaration of war is like a challenge, sent from one knight of the sword to another knight of the sword to fight him on the challenger's ground, and England is staked as the prize.

But though the British ministry began this war for the sake of Malta, they are now artful enough to keep Malta out of sight. Not a word is now said about Malta in any of their parliamentary speeches and messages. The king's speech is silent upon the subject, and the invasion is put in its place, as if the invasion was the cause of the war, and not the consequence of it. This policy is easily seen through. The case is, they went to war without counting the cost or calculating upon events, and they are now obliged to shift the scenes to conceal the disgrace.

If they were disposed to try experiments upon France, they chose for it the worst possible time, as well as the worst possible object. France has now for its chief, the most enterprising and fortunate man, either for deep project or daring execution, the world has known for many ages. Compared with him, there is not a man in the British government, or under its authority, has any chance with him. That he is ambitious the world knows, and he always was so—but he knew where to stop. He had reached the highest point of probable expectation, & having reduced all his enemies to peace, had set himself down to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce at home, and his conversation with the English ambassador Whitworth, shewed he wished to remain so. In this view of his situation, could anything be worse policy than to give to satisfied ambition a new object and provoke it into action. Yet this the British ministry have done.

(Concluded in our next.)

Jan. 21, 1804.

taken up by Henson-Violet, living in Woodford, a bay Horse, 6 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, 3 white feet, shod before, some saddle spots, docked and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, we don't know what—appraised to 70 dollars.—Also, a dark bay Mare, 8 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, othind foot white; docked, but no brand perceivable—appraised to 60 dollars.—Certified under my hand this 9th day of March, 1804.

Ricbd. M. Thomas, j. p.

#### NOTE C.

Kentucky Insurance Company.  
THE annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington, on Monday the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a President, four Directors, and five Auditors, pursuant to law, and the ordinances of the corporation.

By order of the President & Directors.  
W. MACBEAN, Clerk.

Lexington, 18th Feb. 1804.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jessamine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE removed their STORE to the house formerly occupied by Messrs Saml. & Geo. Trotter.

July 26th, 1803.

35

Brown & Welt's Patent

WOODEN STILLS.

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a Distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of Stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of big proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expense and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties, or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals \$5 dollars.

FOR SALE,  
A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill  
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the Mill and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } tf

Oct. 1st, 1803.

7

WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,  
H HAS on hand a large assortment  
of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

D. C.

Brown top Boots,	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if sox'd,	6
Half do. 5, if sox'd	5 50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes	2
Mens' kid skin do.	1 75
Mens' coarse do.	1 50
Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1	25
Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

tf

The noted Horse

MEDLEY,

FORMERLY the property of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber on the head of Jessamine, and will be let to mares, at Eight Dollars the season, in Young Cattle, Cotton, Pork, Wheat, Hemp, Rye, or Country Linen, delivered at my house by the last of July, if not paid by that time Six Dollars Cash. Fifteen Shillings cash the single leap, and Sixteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Good pasture gratis for mares coming from a distance, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES COGAR.

March 10, 1804.

4

The Pilgrim's Songster;  
For sale, at this Office,  
Price 25 cents.



"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 27.

MELANCHOLY.—On Friday evening last a child of three or four years of age, the only daughter of Mr. George Tegarden, near this town, was burnt to death, by her cloaths taking fire, whilst at play with some other small children round a stump, which they had set on fire.

The legislature of the state of Rhode-Island have adopted the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States. In the Senate it was agreed to unanimously—in the House of Representatives, after a lengthy debate, by a majority of 24.

Our accounts from London are down to the 14th of January. The most interesting articles will be found in this day's paper. Nothing of importance is detailed relative to the invasion.

On the 14th inst. the house of representatives were still engaged in discussing the bill for the government of Louisiana. A number of amendments were proposed to the bill as it passed the senate, which had been rejected.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to his correspondent in this town, dated March 12.

The Senate removed judge Pickering from office this day. The house of representatives at the same time passed a vote of impeachment against judge Chase. No doubt this American Jel-sies will be removed also.

A bill for the sale of the Indiana lands passed the lower house this afternoon.—They are to be sold in quarter-sections at two dollars per acre: the interest is to be taken off the installments. It will pass the senate in a day or two.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Lawyer, well known as a distinguished chief among the Irish insurgents, after coming along himself for a long time among the mountains, surrendered himself unconditionally to Capt. Huine, of Wtiklow county. From the active exertions of gen. Beresford, and his large rewards offered by government, it is supposed that he could not much longer have escaped his pursuers. His principal lieutenant, named Burke, is said to have been also apprehended.

An article under the head of Dovers, December 20, gives the following description of a French gun boat, sunk in their pier. She is a lugger rigged 68 footlong, 18 feet 8 inches wide and 4 feet 8 inches deep, very light built, her timbers only 4 inches square, plank one inch and a quarter thick, has one short brass gun abaft a 32 pounder, another (it's presumed in the bow) a long 18 pounder, she had also a quantity of French muskets. A human skull was found on board, which it is said they all have intended to be fixed on a pike, as a standard of death or victory.

Frequent conferences are stated to have taken place at Paris, between the French minister of foreign affairs, and the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, relative to a difference between Austria and Bavaria. An Austrian army of 60,000 men is mentioned to have marched towards the Bavarian frontiers. The prevailing opinion on the continent, was that if the existing misunderstanding should lead to an actual rupture between Austria and Bavaria, the former will be aided by Russia and the latter by France probably also by Prussia. It was further understood that the obvious inclination of his Prussian Majesty to adopt this line of conduct, had produced some serious remonstrances on the part of the emperor Alexander.

The following article relative to continental prospects is from one of our London papers:—“Accounts from Rotterdam state, that the head quarters of the French gen. Arnaud have been removed from Lauenberg to Ratzburg, preparatory to the arrival of gen. Morier, with his army from Hanover—a measure which has given rise to much serious speculation, and from which some highly important scenes are anticipated with respect to the situation of affairs in the north. The projects of France are of so gigantic and destructive a description that unless some bounds are immediately preferred to her ambition, the general safety of Europe must become endangered, and the tame spectators of her conduct erect eternal monuments of their own humiliation. In European Turkey some fresh disturbances are stated to have broken out. This circumstance joined to the rapid movements of the French, in lower Italy, are understood to engage at present the serious attention of the courts of Pittsburgh and Vienna, between which a constant correspondence has for some time been kept up. Other accounts received from Holland on the same day, state that the flat-bottomed boats of the enemy are now deemed wholly unfit for the proposed service, & that in the experiments which have lately been made of their efficacy, numbers of lives have been lost.”

Rumours of lord Nelson's death which have reached this country are unfounded. He is in the Mediterranean blockading the French fleet in Toulon: and with one of his vessels constantly stationed in the bay of Naples.

LONDON, December 31.

In a late discussion in the French Privy Council, Bonaparte is said to have expressed himself in the following terms:—“The government wants money; the latter must be raised, or the former will fall. A great measure is necessary, when the safety of the state is in question.—The population of France amounts to 30 millions; let each individual be compelled to pay an extraordinary contribution of one franc per month, until our present embarrassment be removed. It will be objected that every person cannot pay this poll tax. But let a committee of the most wealthy inhabitants be formed in each commune; make them personally responsible for the collection of the tax, and call on the committees monthly for the proportion which each ought to pay. The business will then be easily settled, for the rich will have to pay for the poor.”

Letters from Hamburg state, that gen. Berthier declared in full Senate, that the first consul was determined never to make peace with England (if he should not succeed in conquering it) before the king of Great Britain had promised to repay both the present and any future loans France finds it necessary to raise during its occupation of Hanover.” An official note from the French minister Reinhard, has repeated this declaration.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post of 5th March.

A confidential correspondent has communicated to us the substance of a letter just received from Germany, stating that country to be in a state of extreme inquietude, from great fermentations and intestine divisions having lately taken place, which comprise some important event.

Whether these divisions have been produced by the intrigues of France, or by some imprudent step of the Austrian government, is not yet known; this much, however, we can say, that four violent parties have lately broken out, and have much disturbed the social harmony among the citizens of the first class. The first party, which is denominated the Imperial, is most actively employed in supporting the plans, and furthering the operations of the court, which tend to the Ottoman empire. The second party, which is called the Pus-sian, is supposed to aim at the aggrandizement of the successor of Frederick the Great, by making him a partner in the empire, and even claiming for him the right of being elected to the Imperial throne in succession. A third party, no less troublesome, is called the Republican, who are equally averse to conquest and to monarchy. The fourth party, which seems to rule over the old institutions and former opinions, is that of France or Bonaparte. Those under the influence of this party, which are not in concert with France. The distressing effects of these internal contentions and divisions, have already reached the imperial cabinet, from which one or two ministers have been removed. The public funds have also felt the shock, and have decreased to an alarming degree. The notes of the bank of Vienna have fallen 63 per cent, and notwithstanding such ruinous discredit, the government insist upon discharging their obligations, with this depreciated paper, which must be received by the creditors of the empire at full value. It is expected that many thousands will be ruined by this procedure.

The above comes from so respectable a source, that its truth cannot be doubted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Latest from Europe.—Our readers will find a variety of foreign intelligence in the succeeding columns, received by an arrival at New-York from Liverpool. The London advices are 38 days later than those heretofore received, yet no events of importance had taken place in Europe in the interval.—Changing the dates, what we now receive respecting the threatened invasion might well be considered the news received two months ago; accounts are equally contradictory and not calculated to enable one to form a correct judgment of the whole: it is very evident that the delay on the part of France had not quieted the fears of the English people or government, as had been lately intimated, both still looked upon an attempt at invasion as certain. We had before been told that the preparations of France were complete, this is now again asserted; every one, however, will acknowledge the necessity which exists of Bonaparte's leaving nothing undone: if an invasion is actually his object, his measures must be proportioned to the greatness of the enterprise, & such a project cannot be carried too hastily. In England notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, active preparations for repelling an attack continued to be made: and on the coast every change of position by the French gun-boats was made a pretext for calling out the troops.—partial encounters continued to take place between the French gun-boats and British cruisers, on the French coast. Bonaparte had not left Paris on the 2d December, his departure, however, had been expected daily—what the English prints state respecting the discontents at Paris do not appear to deserve any credit whatever. The accounts of the situation of the continental powers are by no means satisfactory—discontents may have arisen between Bavaria and Austria, but such as are not likely to produce an actual rupture. The neutrality of Spain and Portugal during the war had been officially notified at the different courts of Europe. It would appear that tran-

quility was maintained in Ireland solely by the force at the disposal of the government; indeed the minds of the people of the United Kingdom generally were kept in a state of constant anxiety and alarm by the continued threats of France and the seriousness with which they were considered by the British ministry.

The information received by this arrival is by no means of that interesting nature, which we had anticipated—we have yet to wait for events, which many believed the month of December would produce; not a sentence do we find under any head about a prospect of peace, or of any efforts being made for its promotion—the situation of the people must be truly distressing, yet that is not consulted, their destruction would appear to be the great object of government, or at least their happiness a secondary consideration with their ambitious rulers.

(Aurora.)

LONDON, December 13.

A considerable advantage has been gained over the enemy in the East Indies, in a manner wholly unexpected by the public. Immediately after the delivery of the King's message to Parliament, on the subject of the hostility meditated by France, an overland express was sent to admiral Rainier, which reached him in the short space of eighty-two days. A French squadron of one ship of the line and three or four frigates, with several transports, and more than two thousand troops, arrived soon after at Pondicherry, under the command of Admiral Linois. Admiral Rainier had made preparations for receiving this squadron, which he knew to be on the voyage, and when they arrived the whole were put under detention, to wait the decision of the question pending between England and France.—Thus has the entire force of the enemy in that sea fallen into British possession, together with a body of troops, and doublets, with many other means of exciting the native princes to hostilities against the English.

Bonaparte, it is said, has impressed into the service of France, 4,000 Genoese seamen, who are now on their way to Dunkirk and Ostend.

January 13.

Dutch Journals to the 11th have

reached town, which contain Paris news to the 6th inst. The Chief Consul, it seems, reached Boulogne on the 3d in the afternoon. All accounts from Holland agree, that the attempt will be made in the course of the present month.

The following anecdote is in circulation: Thomas Emmett and A. O'Connor, who had been in this country during the whole of the summer, about ten or twelve days ago, hired a small vessel, an hooker, at Kinsale, and by promises of great reward induced three stout seamen to carry them into France, with several boxes of baggage. They effected their escape, and were put on shore near St. Maloes; and while they went up the country, two French soldiers were set as guard upon the hooker. From these persons the Kinsale men learned that their boat was confiscated; upon which they instantly adopted and performed the resolution of throwing the soldiers overboard, and returning to Kinsale, which they did with all the trunks and boxes, all of which they delivered up to the general officer commanding at Cork, who has found them chiefly filled with plans and correspondence of the most extraordinary nature.

PARIS, December 27.

There are daily engagements between our frigates and the English cruisers.

At the Isle de Goix, 7 gun boats forced two ships of the line and a 1798; after which he is there noted, to send to America to col. John Hoomes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he (the last season that he broadsides they received no damages, made there) covered two hundred and on the contrary returned 24 and thirty four mares, in preference to any imported horse in that state.

I will furnish good pasture gratis, for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in cases of accidents or escapes. I will furnish grain, and feed the mares at three shillings per week, if required by the proprietor, and at his expense.

W. T. BANTON.

Spread Eagle.

He was bred by Sir Frank Stan-

dilh, Bart, was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton, and Treasurer; she was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller; Young Greyhound; Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Makeless Brimmer; Sons of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare.

A copy.—Tesse.

Benj. Leisher, C. G. C. C.

Performance.

Spread Eagle, in New Market

Craven Meeting, 1795, being the

first time he ever started, won a

sweepstakes of 100 guineas each,

hundred feet across the flat, (7 sub-

scribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Di-

amond, and two others. In the fol-

lowing meeting he won the second

clasp of the Prince's stakes of 100

guineas each, beating lord Eg-

ement's brother to Calmel, and

three others. At Epsom spring

Meeting, same year, he won the

Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each,

hundred feet (45 subscribers) beat-

ing with the greatest ease, Gaufic,

Pelter, Diamond, Viret &c. after

which he was taken very ill with the

disease, and never recovered his

form of racing; which, until then,

was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of

100 guineas each, at York, (6 sub-

scribers) and was second for the

great subscription there, beating So-

ber Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came

second for the Craven Stakes, when

twelve started, beating Druid, Gas,

Bennington, &c. and won the King's

plate of a hundred guineas, carrying Ben-

nington, & lord G. H. Cavendish's

Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1804.

N. B. A master will attend those

that wish to write.

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the

late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-

tunate enough to locate their claims in a

tract of country, since found to be com-

prised within the Indian claims. This is

therefore to give notice, that application is

intended to be made, in the name of all those

whose rights, by petition to Congress;

and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-

ship of the case, but other land will be sub-

stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-

nagement of the business, asks, as compensa-

tion, one third only, of what land is actually

located and ultimately saved, he being at all

expense to patenting the land. All who wish,

upon these terms, their claims to be attended

to, are requested to write forthwith, to Tho-

mas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communicate

with such agent.

Bourbon, sc.

Taken up by Robt. Scroggins,

in the waters of Sylva, one deer-coloured last

spring horse Colt, no brand, near hind foot

white, about four feet high, large blaze in the

face—appraised to 10 dollars. Given under

my hand this 7th day Jan 1804.

David Clarkson, J. P.

Taken up by Henry Bulhong, on the head of

the East Fork of Big Barren, a black Horse

five years old—14 hands high—has a star and

spur—hip spot—no brand

perceivable—appraised to 30 dolls.—June 25th

1803.

A copy. Tesse—

W. Logan, C. P.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

**THE COUNTRY RAT,  
A FABLE.**

WRITTEN BY A CLOTHIENIAN.

WITHIN a solitary wood,  
An old deserted building stood ;  
Beneath its roof the vermin train,  
Enjoy'd an unmolested reign.

Far from the noise of towns and strife,  
A Rat there led an easy life ;  
Tho' fed on mean and scanty fare,  
He knew not want, nor wife ; for more :  
Where dwelt the current of the till,  
He quench'd his thirst and drank his fill ;  
The silent trees that grew before,  
A trifling store of nuts supplied :  
And if his daintier meats should fail,  
One yellow acorn he'd regale :  
(A life of such serene repose :  
Who but the happy rustic knows ?)

One eve when every scene look'd gay,  
He took his lone accout'ren'd way ;  
And walk'd the dreary deft o'er,  
Orrov'd along the winding shore ;  
When o'er the world night's shadows steal,  
And stormy clouds the stars conceal,  
Cautious in vain, he stray'd around,  
No habitation's to be found :  
But soon his ever plying flight,  
Elapsed the glimmerings of a light :  
Thither he bend'd his eager pace,  
And quick arrain'd the wifl'd for place.  
There blazing lamps their beams display,  
And seem to emulate the day :  
There, proud and lofty buildings rise,  
And turrets of stupendous size ;  
He stray'd about, and stood amazed,  
Then on the sparry steeples gazed :  
How'er before the dawn of day,  
Within a houle he made his way.

Aurora now serenely bright,  
Broke from the east with cheering light ;  
The moon within the sky grew pale,  
And mildly blew the morning gale ;  
Rou'd from a much turbul'd repute,  
The peif'ring city vermin role ;  
Star'd at the rat with fancy look,  
And into frequent laughter broke :  
Nibble although an untaught clown,  
Soon caught the manners of the town ;  
Walk'd o'er the garret with an air,  
And learn'd to gaze with vagat stare ;  
Could every other fool despise,  
Yet think himself amazing wise.

One night as with his pil'ring train,  
He fought to rob the hoarded grain ;  
And in the silent garret stray'd,  
Where leaps on heaps vast stores we're laid,  
Sly put's the robber's motions ey'd,  
And all his secret thefts spy'd ;  
Then fudden from the goods among,  
Grimalkin on poor Nibole sprung :  
For pity now in vain he calls,  
Caught in the fact the plunderer falls !

—Thus when the rude unpolish'd clown,  
First visits the politer tow'rs ;  
He apes the customs of the place,  
And thinks he's deck'd with every grace,  
With foppish emblat on fit',  
Struts every where to be admitt'd ;  
But soon by crafty rogues lay'd in,  
He treads the dangerous paths of fin'.  
At length, his country's law defin'd,  
Before the solemn bench he striv'd :  
In vain for mercy now he sighs,  
Condemned, he on the gallows dies I

J. R. S.

"I. D. S. light as air."

**Original Anecdote.**  
A celebrated Lawyer in this State, riding through a country town, stopped at a cottage to enquire his way ; — the old woman of the house told him he must keep on straight for some way, and then turn to the right; but said that the herself was going to pass the road that he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she got her horse ready, he would show him the way. " Well (said he) bad company is better than none — make haste." After jogging on 5 or 6 miles, the gentleman asked if they had not yet come to the road, that he must take : — " Oh yes (said she) we passed it two or three miles back ; but I thought bad company better than none, so I kept you along with me."

(Salem Pap.

**FOR SALE,**

*A House and Lot.*

31 YNG on High and Water streets, in the town of Lexington. The terms may be made known on application to the occupant, or to the subscriber, about four miles from Lexington, near the Tare's Creek Road.

3\* Edmund Fear.

**FOR SALE,**

A LOT on Main street, containing 40 feet front; on which is a log house 18 feet square, a very good horse mill 46 by 32, and a well of water. — Also a house and lot on Mulberry street, containing 32 feet 5 inches front, and 128 feet back on Thomas Whitney's back line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the lots.

John Harrison.

Lexington, March 12, 1804.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

30 Of a superior quality, for sale at the store of Walker Baylor & Son, Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.

GEORGE NORTON,  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the Nail Manufactory,

On Main street; and has on hand a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS, BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON, of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Doffey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

**Nimrod,**

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. George Hunt's stable, four miles from Lexington, on the Boon's station road, and will be let to mares at the reduced price of Eight Dollars the season, Four the single leap, or Fifteen to ensure a mare to be with foal, and in every instance twenty-five cents to the groom.—

The leap and groom's money to be paid when the mares are put; the season by the first day of October next, and the insurance when the mares are known to be with foal.—

The season will commence on the 15th of March and end the last of July.—

Nimrod is a handsome white,

full fifteen hands high, his form has

been given up by the best judges in

Virginia, to be equal to any horse

that ever stood in that state, and his

colts more generally approved of,

being remarkably handsome, active

and generally of good size. No gen-

tlemen who wishes to breed from

Nimrod can be deceived, as I bro-

ot two mares with foal by him, and

one lat spring's colt, which may be

seen at his stand. To confirm what

I have above asserted of Nimrod as

a foal getter, I shall give the follow-

ing chance, to wit—Any gentleman

who puts a mare and complies with

the advertisement, and gets a colt

that is not a good one agreeably to

the mare, shall have his money re-

turned on demand. Pasturage gratis

will be provided for mares from a

distant, and great care taken of

them, but will not be liable for ac-

cidents or escapes.

JOHN MASON.

21 March, 1804.

22 NIMROD was got by Hart's old im-

ited Medley, his dam the noted run-

ning mare old Willis, the dam of the

two noted horses Brilliant and Hand.

Old Willis was got by the imported old

Janus, her dam by Col. John Baylor's

imported horse Shock. Nimrod, in '91,

won the Hanover town purse, in '92,

the New-Glasgow purse. Given under

my hand this 20th January 1803.

JOHN THORNTON.

Hanover County.

We do certify that the famous horse Nimrod, bred by John Thornton, of Hanover, has stood his three last seasons at Tureman Lewis's, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and think him entitled to

the first rank among covering horses, his

colts being remarkably handsome, active

and generally of good size. Given under

our hands this 6th October, 1803.

John A. Billingsly, John S. Johnson,

Edmund G. Hill, Benja. Winn,

Richard Seakford, Pomfret Waller,

George Winn, Richard Johnson, Gar-

land Lively, Wm. Durett, George Luck,

Taverner Winn, Fleming Terrel, John Wiglesworth, Fleming Chiles, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Minor, Lewis Timberlake, John John-

son, Benjamin Waller, John Shirley, Purish Coleman, James Crawford, Tureman Lewis, Taverner Wisdom, Stephen Hackney, Harry Durrett, Larkin S. Holliday, Curtis Waller, George Shirley, Zechariah Shakes-

ford, Harry Goodloe, John W. Shir-

ley.

I have other certificates too tedious

to mention, from under gentlemen's

hands who have bred from Nimrod in

Virginia, which may be seen at his stand

concerning the sales of his colts, and

their performance on the turf.

J. M. JUN.

23 BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW

& BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen

with a hot dye, which I will warrant

to stand, or return the money, and on

as reasonable terms as any dyer in

Lexington. I will dye wool a deep

blue at 18. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot &

Shoe, in the old court-house,

corner of Main & Cross-streets,

Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your

cotton coloured free from spots, tie

your cuts loose.

H. C.

24 TOBACCO WANTED.

25 WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO.

At any of the ware-houses on the

Kentucky river, for which they will

give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or

ALL CASH in nine months. Apply

at their store opposite the market-

house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803.

CASH,

Will be given for

TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis

Sanders & Co's store, next door to the

Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—

A Valuable WORK HORSE,

For Sale for Whiskey.

War Department, Feb. 8th, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until the eighteenth day of May next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1804, until the 30th day of September, 1805; both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chicago, Fort Wayne, the post on the

Miamis of the Lakes, and at any place or pla-

ce, where troops are or may be stationed,

or recruited within the state of Ohio;

and at any place or places within the Indiana territory, north of the 41st degree of north latitude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road be-

tween said river and Nashville, and at any

place or places where troops are or may be

stationed, marched or recruited within the

state of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on

the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Massac, near the mouth

of the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement.

375 acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement.

2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, Kaskaskias, near the town of that name, grants

including Frozen creek, branches

# Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

March 27, 1804.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgeley and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELEY.

Jan 20th, 1804.

## The celebrated Horse

### T U P ,

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard jr. John L. Hickman, Willis Field and Elisha Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to sent mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons wish it.

The full blooded English Race Horse,

### Tup,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.—Numbers of mares put to the TUP in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity.

## PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Dary's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Euston, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer.—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstakes of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed.)

JAMES WEATHERBY.

London, January 21, 1804.

## Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798. New-Market, England—a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javelin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1  
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2  
Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3  
Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlton's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2

Lord Offord's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777.

W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons.—He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is sire to some of the best horses on the British turf.—

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstakes of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market; see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood-mare and was always put to the best horses.

Fall season gratis, to all mares that do not prove with foal, that are put by the season, provided the seasons are paid punctually agreeable to the terms of the advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to decree of the Lincoln circuit court, pronounced at the February term thereof, in the year 1804, in a suit in chancery depending in the said court, wherein Nathan Hutton and Joseph F. Lewis are complainants, and Spencer Griffin defendant, will be sold, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the herein after mentioned tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, with six per centum per annum interest from the first day of October, 1799, until paid—Four pounds, twelve shillings and six pence—and the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, with interest thereon, after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 20th day of July, 1799, until paid; being the sums decreed to be paid to the said complainants. The times and places of sale are as follows to wit.—The tract of land lying in Lincoln county, called and known by the name of English's station, as comprised in a deed from Lucas Sullivan to the said Spencer Griffin, and in a mortgage from the defendant to the complainants, will be sold on the premises, on the 13th day of April ensuing the date hereof. And the following tracts will be sold at the door of the court-house of Lincoln county, in Stanford on the 14th day of April aforesaid, to wit.—The tract of Land whereon George Nokes resides, in Lincoln county, as described and bounded in a deed from Edward West to Spencer Griffin, containing two hundred acres, more or less. Two hundred acres on the waters of Rough creek, as described in a deed from Robert Dobson, to the said Spencer Griffin, dated the 10th day of July, 1798. Two thousand two hundred acres lying on Brush creek, a branch of Green river, being the part of the tract not sold, which was sold and conveyed by James Cravens to the said Spencer Griffin. Six hundred and twenty-six acres on Richland creek, Knox county, to include Linain's lick, being the part of a 750 acre tract which Spencer Griffin bought from Thomas Carneal, as attorney in fact for John Harvey. The whole of which tracts were conveyed by the said Spencer Griffin to the said Nathan Hutton & Joseph F. Lewis, by deed of mortgage, dated the 20th of July, 1799. The said lands to be sold for ready money; and the sale on each day to commence at twelve of the clock.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY,  
Commissioner under the decree.  
March 18, 1804.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred  
Hunter,

### Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded provided the mare proves not to have been with foal, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse; 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the season, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of sending her gratis next season. Attested notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid. Mr. Peter Lott, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risque of their owners.

### PATMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

### PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers.—Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started—Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 20, 1804.

## The full blooded Horse

### Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington cash price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars cash, in the season—or Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand—to insure a mare with foal, Twenty Dollars; every fifth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

### BARONET,

Is a thorough bred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported—old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying-Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancey; Wild-Dair became famous that he was returned to England.

### PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet at 3 years old, won the Catterick sweepstakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate.—The following year, beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas (or 2330 dollars) and won a £50 plate, at New-Malton, beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Africh, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. Baronet when 6 years old won the great Oakland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19,

133 dolls.) when 19 horses started a mongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.  
Lexington, March 1, 1804.

## The celebrated English Stallion, FORRESTER.

FORRESTER will stand the season of 1804, which will begin the 20th of March, and end the 30th of July, at my farm, in Garrard county, about one mile from Lancaster, and near the road leading to Standford, and will be put to mares at his usual very low terms, viz.—Fifteen Dollars the season, which may be discharged any time within the season, by the payment of TEN DOLLARS—Five Dollars Cash, paid down, the leap; or Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned, should she not prove so, provided the mare shall remain the property of the person who sent her to the horse.—TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, for insurance; or an attested note for fifteen Dollars the season, payable by the 1st of September, 1804. (which note, however, may be discharged by TEN DOLLARS DURING THE SEASON) to be sent with each mare, not paid for by the leap.

FORRESTER is a FULL BLOODED HORSE being got by MAGOG, his dam, a FORRESTER mare; both of which horses were well known on the TURF in England, as may be seen on inspecting their Racing Calendar—is a beautiful gray, about sixteen hands high, and for SPEED, POWER and BOTTOM as a Stag and Fox-Hunter, (which, though of the first racing blood, he was long kept for) was probably NEVER EXCELLED in any country in the world. Forrester's stock in Old England, where he stood three seasons, were in very high esteem—his colts in Kentucky, where he has also made three seasons (one near Paris, and two adjoining Lexington)—for SYMMETRY, BONE and ACTION, it is presumed STAND UNRIVALLED IN ANY PART OF AMERICA.

FORRESTER was imported by Dr. Thomas Champney, at whose stable he made his two last seasons. EXTENSIVE grass pasture will be furnished GRATIS, for all mares that come a distance, and due attention paid to them, but accidents or escapes must be risked by their owners—They can be well fed with corn if required at three shillings per week.

JOHN BUFORD.

March 20th, 1804.

N. B. It was intended to publish a list of Forrester's yearling colts (and such a one may be seen at Doctor Thos. Champney's,) by any one wishing to take a tour to view them; but the season ready to begin when this stand was fixed at my stable, it has been this year omitted—six of his colts, nearest my plantation, are Col. Shelby's and Mr. Yeifer's, in Mercer—two at Capt. Rhodes's, in Madison, and two at Mr. Joseph Utman's, only one mile from Lancaster—Those six yearling and two years old colts, will fully prove Forrester a SURE FOAL-GETTER—most, if not ALL of them being produced from a single leap; and all, serve as a specimen what sort of colts those who put mares to Forrester, may expect to have from this most EXTRAORDINARY ENGLISH HORSE. Mr. Utman has kindly promised to shew his two colts, at Garrard April court, where Forrester may also be seen.

J. B.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from crediting, or in any manner dealing with my wife MARY; as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FORBES DEVERS.

February 15, 1804.

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